

R is an ethylene group or propylene group with the proviso that R is not exclusively a propylene group, M is a non-reactive group and R₁ is H or CH₃
said composition having an EO/LA ratio ranging from about 0.1 to about 100.

2. (Original) The composition according to claim 67 wherein R₁ is CH₃.

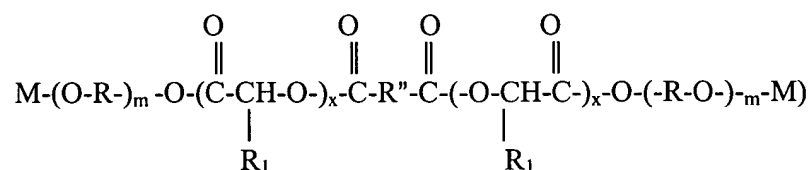
3. (Original) The composition according to claim 67 wherein said non-reactive group is a C₁ to C₁₂ alkyl group, an aryl group, an aralkyl group or a substituted C₁ to C₁₂ alkyl group, aryl group, aralkyl group or a blocking group.

4. (Original) The composition according to claim 67 wherein m is 4 to about 5,000, R₁ is CH₃ and R is an ethylene group.

5. (Original) The composition according to claim 67 wherein m is about 30 to about 230, R₁ is CH₃ and R is an ethylene group.

6. (Original) The composition according to claim 67 wherein said polymeric composition includes a bioactive agent.

7. (Original) A composition for use in reducing or preventing adhesions in a patient comprising a polymer of the chemical structure:



where m and x are positive integers,

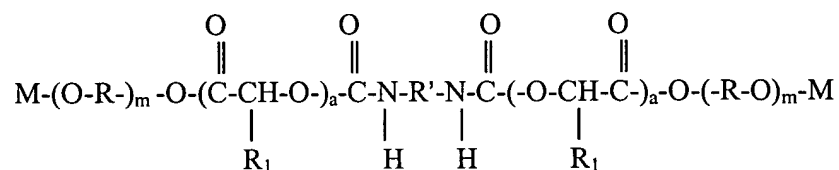
R is an ethylene group or propylene group with the proviso that R is not exclusively a propylene group when R'' contains an absence of poly(ethylene oxide), M is a non-reactive group, R'' is a C₀ to C₁₂ alkylene group or a hydroxyl or carboxylic acid substituted alkyl group, a cycloalkyl, a hydroxyl-containing cycloalkyl, or cycloalkyl-containing group, an aryl or aryl-containing group, or a polyoxyalkylene chain-containing group comprised of poly(ethylene oxide), poly(ethylene

oxide)-co-poly(propylene oxide) or a poly(ethylene oxide) rich chain, R₁ is H or CH₃ and M is a non-reactive group, said polymeric composition having an EO/LA ratio which falls within the range of about 0.1 to about 100.

8. (Original) The composition according to claim 73 wherein said non-reactive group is a C₁ to C₁₂ alkyl group, an aryl group, an aralkyl group or a substituted C₁ to C₁₂ alkyl group, an aryl group, an aralkyl group or a blocking group.

9. (Original) The composition according to claim 73 where M is methyl or ethyl.

10. (Original) A composition for use in reducing or preventing adhesions in a patient comprising a polymer of the chemical structure:



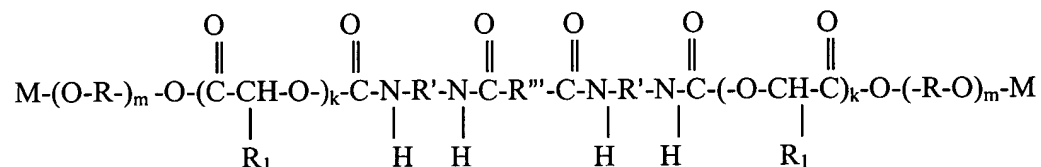
where m and a are positive integers,

R is an ethylene group and/or propylene group with the proviso that R is not exclusively a propylene group when R' contains an absence of poly(ethylene oxide), M is a non-reactive group, R' is a C₂ to C₁₂ alkylene group, a cycloalkyl or cycloalkyl-containing group, an aryl or aryl-containing group, 4,4'-diphenylmethane, toluene, naphthalene, 4,4'-dicyclohexylmethane, cyclohexyl, 3,3'-dimethylphenyl, 3,3'-dimethyl-diphenylmethane, 4,6'-xylylene, 3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl, 2,2,4-trimethylhexamethylene, p-phenylene or a poly(ethylene oxide) containing or poly(ethylene oxide) rich chain and R₁ is H or CH₃, said polymeric composition having an EO/LA ratio which falls within the range of about 0.1 to about 100.

11. (Original) The composition according to claim 66 wherein said non-reactive group is a C₁ to C₁₂ alkyl group, an aryl group, an aralkyl group or a substituted C₁ to C₁₂ alkyl group, an aryl group, an aralkyl group or a blocking group.

12. (Original) The composition according to claim 67 where M is methyl or ethyl.

13. (Original) A composition for use in reducing or preventing adhesions in a patient comprising a polymer of the chemical structure:



where m and k are positive integers,

R is an ethylene or propylene group with the proviso that R is not exclusively a propylene group when R' and R'' contain an absence of poly(ethylene oxide), R' is a C₂ to C₁₂ alkylene group, a cycloalkyl or cycloalkyl-containing group, an aryl or aryl-containing group, 4,4'-diphenylmethane, toluene, naphthalene, 4,4'-dicyclohexylmethane, cyclohexyl, 3,3'-dimethylphenyl, 3,3'-dimethyldiphenylmethane, 4,6'-xylylene, 3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl, 2,2,4-trimethylhexamethylene, p-phenylene or a poly(ethylene oxide) containing or poly(ethylene oxide) rich chain,

R'' is selected from the group consisting of poly(ethylene oxide), poly(ethylene oxide)-co-poly(propylene oxide), a poly(ethylene oxide)-rich chain, a diol, a diamine, a dicarboxylic acid or an ABA triblock, wherein A is a polyester unit and B is selected from the group consisting of poly(ethylene oxide), poly(ethylene oxide)-co-poly(propylene oxide), a poly(ethylene oxide)-rich chain, a diol, a diamine, and a dicarboxylic acid, R₁ is H or CH₃ and M is a non-reactive group, said polymeric composition having an EO/LA ratio which falls within the range of about 0.1 to about 100.

14. (Original) The method according to claim 79 wherein said diol is selected from the group consisting of ethylene glycol, butanediol, OH-terminated polycaprolactone, poly(propylene glycol), OH-terminated polyester or oligoesters, tartaric acid, said diamine is selected from the group consisting of ethylene diamine, hexamethylene diamine, amino acids, and oligopeptides and said dicarboxylic acid is selected from the group consisting of succinic acid, sebacic acid, adipic acid, malic acid, oxalic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, COOH-terminated polycaprolactone, and COOH-terminated polyesters or oligoesters.

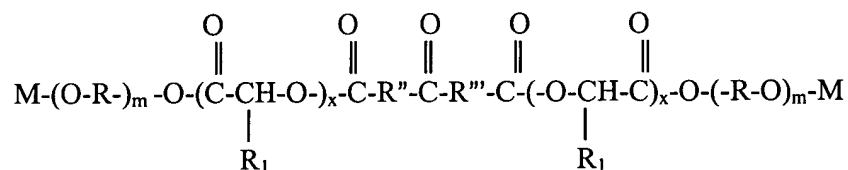
15. (Original) The composition according to claim 79 wherein said non-reactive group is a

C₁ to C₁₂ alkyl group, an aryl group, an aralkyl group or a substituted C₁ to C₁₂ alkyl group, an aryl group, an aralkyl group or a blocking group.

16. (Original) The composition according to claim 79 where M is methyl or ethyl.

17-85 Cancelled.

18. (Original) A composition for use in reducing or preventing adhesions in a patient comprising a polymer of the chemical structure:



where m and x are positive integers,

R is an ethylene or propylene group with the proviso that R is not exclusively a propylene group when R" and R'" contain an absence of poly(ethylene oxide), R₁ is a hydrogen or methyl group, R" is a C₀ to C₁₂ alkylene group or a hydroxyl or carboxylic acid substituted alkyl group, a cycloalkyl, a hydroxyl-containing cycloalkyl, or cycloalkyl-containing group, an aryl or aryl-containing group, or a polyoxyalkylene chain-containing group comprised of poly(ethylene oxide), poly(ethylene oxide)-co-poly(propylene oxide) or a poly(ethylene oxide) rich chain, R'" is selected from the group consisting of poly(ethylene oxide), poly(ethylene oxide)-co-poly(propylene oxide), a poly(ethylene oxide)-rich chain, a diol, a diamine, a dicarboxylic acid and an ABA triblock, wherein A is a polyester unit and B is selected from the group consisting of poly(ethylene oxide), poly(ethylene oxide)-co-poly(propylene oxide), a poly(ethylene oxide)-rich chain, a diol, a diamine, and a dicarboxylic acid, R₁ is H or CH₃ and M is a non-reactive group, said polymeric composition having an EO/LA ratio which falls within the range of about 0.1 to about 100.

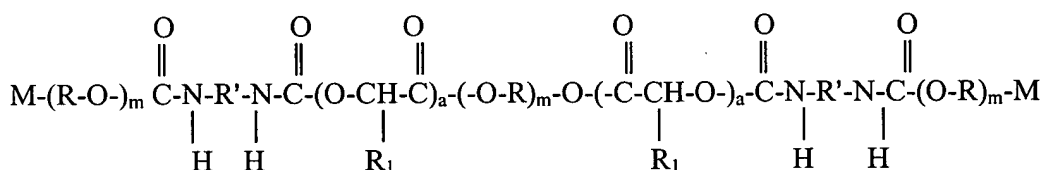
19. (Original) The method according to claim 86 wherein said diol is selected from the group consisting of ethylene glycol, butanediol, OH-terminated polycaprolactone, poly(propylene glycol), OH-terminated polyester or oligoesters, tartaric acid, said diamine is selected from the group consisting of ethylene diamine, hexamethylene diamine, amino acids, and oligopeptides and said dicarboxylic acid is selected from the group consisting of succinic acid, sebacic acid,

adipic acid, malic acid, oxalic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, COOH-terminated polycaprolactone, and COOH-terminated polyesters or oligoesters.

20. (Original) The composition according to claim 86 wherein said non-reactive group is a C₁ to C₁₂ alkyl group, an aryl group, an aralkyl group or a substituted C₁ to C₁₂ alkyl group, an aryl group, an aralkyl group or a blocking group.

21. (Original) The composition according to claim 86 where M is methyl or ethyl.

22. (Original) A composition for use in reducing or preventing adhesions in a patient comprising a polymer of the chemical structure:



where m and a are positive integers,

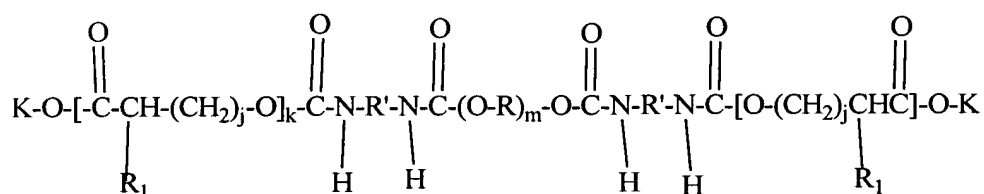
R is an ethylene group and/or propylene group with the proviso that R is not exclusively a propylene group when R' contains an absence of poly(ethylene oxide), M is a non-reactive group, R' is a C₂ to C₁₂ alkylene group, a cycloalkyl or cycloalkyl-containing group, an aryl or aryl-containing group, 4,4'-diphenylmethane, toluene, naphthalene, 4,4'-dicyclohexylmethane, cyclohexyl, 3,3'-dimethylphenyl, 3,3'-dimethyl-diphenylmethane, 4,6'-xylylene, 3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl, 2,2,4-trimethylhexamethylene, p-phenylene or a poly(ethylene oxide) containing or poly(ethylene oxide) rich chain, M is a non-reactive group, R₁ is H or CH₃, said polymeric composition having an EO/LA ratio which falls within the range of about 0.1 to about 100.

23. (Original) The composition according to claim 90 wherein said non-reactive group is a C₁ to C₁₂ alkyl group, an aryl group, an aralkyl group or a substituted C₁ to C₁₂ alkyl group, an aryl group, an aralkyl group or a blocking group.

24. (Original) The composition according to claim 91 where M is methyl or ethyl.

The following claims 93-100 are new:

93. (New) A composition for use in reducing or preventing adhesions in a patient according to the structure:



where m and k are positive integers,

j is 0 to 4;

R₁ is H or CH₃;

R is ethylene, propylene or mixtures thereof;

R' is a C₂ to C₁₂ alkylene group, a cycloalkyl or cycloalkyl-containing group, an aryl or aryl-containing group, 4,4'-diphenylmethane, toluene, naphthalene, 4,4'-dicyclohexylmethane, cyclohexyl, 3,3'-dimethylphenyl, 3,3'-dimethyl-diphenylmethane, 4,6'-xylylene, 3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl, 2,2,4-trimethylhexamethylene, p-phenylene or a poly(ethylene oxide) containing or poly(ethylene oxide) rich chain;

and K is a group derived from a compound which is unable to initiate ring opening polymerization of a starting lactone.

94. (New) The composition according to claim 93 wherein K is a C₁ to C₁₂ alkyl group, an aryl group, an aralkyl group or a substituted C₁ to C₁₂ alkyl group, an aryl group, an aralkyl